1	2	3	4
20.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	0	0
II.	Union Territory		
21.	Chandigarh	11	105
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38	2405
23.	Pondicherry	117	2075
24.	Andaman & Nikobar, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep	0	0
	Total:	425792	4757383

Steps to boost handloom and handicrafts products

†4476. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the provision made with respect to marketing promotion under the Deen Dayal Handloom Promotion Scheme for boosting the handloom and handicrafts products in view of universalization of textile trade?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): Marketing Incentive (MI) is one of the components of the Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana under which assistance is provided to boost the sale of handloom products. However, under the DDHPY, there is no provision for providing assistance for boosting the handicrafts products. MI is an assistance to the implementing agency for preparing conditions which are conducive to marketing of handloom products. The implementing agencies are expected to use this assistance towards activities which would attract consumers in order to gear up the overall sales of handloom goods.

Under Marketing Incentive component of DDHPY, National Level Handloom Organizations/State Handloom Corporations/Apex Weavers Cooperative Societies get assistance @ 8% in first 2 years (2000-01 & 2001-02), 6% in the next 2 years (2002-03 & 2003-04), 4% in the subsequent 2 years (2004-05 & 2005-06) and 2% in the seventh year (2006-07), of their average sales turnover of handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments as shown in audited accounts for the 3 years preceding the financial year, the grant of assistance for which is under consideration. As far as Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies are concerned, the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

, phasing out of marketing incentive would be 10% in the first 2 years, 8% in the next 2 years, 6% in the subsequent 2 years and 4% in the seventh year.

Under the Marketing Incentive component of DDHPY, Rs. 5421.69 lakh, Rs. 3538.98 lakh and Rs. 4787.75 lakh have been released to various State Governments/Handloom agencies during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively.

BIFR/Government approval for lock out of 66 textiles mills

†4477. SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that BIFR/Government have accorded their approval from 'lock out' of 66 textile mills;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking this step; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the welfare of workers of these 66 textile mills which have been locked out?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) A Techno Economic Viability Study (TEVS) was undertaken in respect of 119 mills of National Textile Corporation (NTC) by the Textile Research Associations (TRAs). Based on the report of the study, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) & Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) formulated the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes for these mills under the 9 Subsidiary Corporations of NTC. The Study indicated 66 chronically sick mills as unviable which were recommended for closure. 53 viable mills were proposed to be rehabilitated through sale of surplus assets. Accordingly 65 unviable mills have been closed so far under the Industrial Dispute Act and one mill namely Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry has been transferred to the State Government of Pondicherry.

(c) The Government has offered a liberal voluntary-retirement scheme to the workers affected by the closure of unviable mills of NTC. The scheme provided for increasing *ex-gratia* payment to the workers by 50% to 100% depending upon date of revision of wages. An amount of Rs. 1600 crore have been spent so far on the Voluntary Retirement Scheme. Further, Department of Public Enterprises has formulated a welfare scheme for

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